DALTON FIRST WITNESS. William Dalton, Commissioner of Water Supply, was the first witness called. Before his appointment he said he was in the wholesale bu business, and before that was in business as a car penter. He had been president of the Excise Board and Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, and was the Tammany leader of his district, but generally left the question of patronage from his dis-

to the Alderman and Assemblyman. At the request of Mr. Moss Mr. Dalton produced copy of the proposed contract with the Ramap company, which has already been published. produced a copy of the reasons he offered to the Board of Public Improvements in urging the contract. These were put on the record as evidence. Mr. Moss also offered in evidence the state ment made by Controller Coler against the con-tract, and the certificate of incorporation of the Ramapo Water Company. All these documents have been published. Some of the annual reports company were read by Mr. Moss. 1896 was to the effect that the capital stock of the company was \$2,500,000, that the amount of stock had been actually issued, and that the company had no debts and assets of at Mr. Moss further put in evidence a statement from the Secretary of State, dated August 30, 1899, to the effect that half the capital stock of the company had not been paid in; in fact, not any of the capital stock had been paid in. \$46 FOR 500 SHARES.

David T. Davis took the stand for a moment and swore that in 1894 he bought on the Real Estate Exchange at auction 500 shares of stock of the Ramapo Company. He paid for these and a lot of other stocks sold by the receiver of the Marine Bank the sum of \$46 for the lot.

When Commissioner Dalton was recalled he Mr. Moss that he entered upon his duties in the Water Department with some knowledge engineering, but it developed in the course of further examination that the only engineering knowledge he possessed was what he had gained from an eight horse-power engine which he had sed in his butcher business.

"So you are not in a position," Mr. Moss asked, "to antagonize the opinions of well known Engineers on water supply?"

"I have a chief engineer in my department,"

Mr. Dalton repiled, " upon whom I rely. I depended upon Mr. Birdsall in all these matters." SHIFTING THE BURDEN.

"Did Mr. Birdsall advise you to go into the Stamapo contract?"

Well, he did advise you concerning the water supply and talked about the Ramapo Company?" 'He said that we must get water some way and there was no other way we would have to get at from the Ramapo Company." This was plainly a contradiction of Mr. Dalton's previous answel That Mr. Birdsall had not advised it. "When did he tell you that the Ramapo contract

should be entered into?" "I cannot say that he so advised me; of course we would have to get the water from there if we

would not get it anywhere else." "Did he advise you before the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements that the Ramapo contract should be made?"

Mr. Dalton would not give a direct answer this. "I have been a member of the Legislature, aid he, "and although I am not a lawyer I believe I know how to be fair here and I want to be fair will say that I held several conversations with

Mr. Birdsall about the water supply. Not only was it put to me that we needed more water by Mr. Birdsall, but many citizens urged the necessity For an increased water supply." REPUDIATED BY BIRDSALL Mr. Dalton persistently endeavored to give the

committee the impression that he had acted solely upon Mr. Birdsall's advice in the Ramapo proposal and ultimately Mr. Moss called for Mr. Birdsall. From the back of the committee Mr. Birdsall, in re sponse to counsel, denied that he had advised the Commissioner to go into the Ramapo contract. added that he had not seen the contract before the meeting of the Board of Public Improvements.

"Now, is that true?" counsel asked Mr. Dalton. "There might have been some mistake," was Dalton's answer.

'Who had the contract?"

"Mr. Holahan had it."

"Is it not a fact that according to the charter
a contract of this kind should originate with you
and be by you presented to the Board?" WHERE LAUTERBACH COMES IN.

"Oh, I had this matter before me as far back as 98. I took it to Mr. Holahan's office and then a contract was drawn, and Mr. Lauterbach looked it We suggested some changes in it where we thought it a little loose, and these were made by Corporation Counsel Whalen. He had it a good

Q.-Who has that original contract? A.-Mr. Holahan.
Q.—Where did you get the engineering advice to Q.—Where did you get the engineering advice to enable you to pass upon that contract? A.—From enable you to pass upon that contract?

Mr. Birdsall.

Q. But Mr. Birdsall says he did not see it before
Q. But Mr. Birdsall was
the meeting of the Board. A.—Mr. Birdsall was
there with Mr. Holnhan and Mr. Whalen representing me when the changes were made. I was not

ing me when the changes were made. I was there personally.

Q.—What did you do to satisfy yourself that the engineering difficulties in the contract could be engineering difficulties in the contract could be overcome? A.—I went to the Ramapo watershed, taking with me Mr. Birdsall Mr. Holahan's engineer was also present, and Mr. Nostrand and Mr. Jenks, the company's engineers, went along.

Q.—Ah, your subordinate, Mr. Holahan's subordinate and the company's subordinates. That was the engineering advice, was it? A.—On that day, byes.

Q.-Well, how many days were you there? A .wo days. Q.—What did you see? A.—I saw the watershed. ALL WATERSHEDS ALIKE TO HIM.

Q .- What did it look like? A .- Like any other

watershed.
Q-Why go up, then? A.-Well, I was told that
Q-Why go up, then? A.-Well, I was told that
we'd need water very soon, and I believe now that
if it should be dry weather from now till December
we'd need water very badly.
Q-What did you learn? A.-Enough to verify
the report of the engineers.
Q-The company's engineers? A.-The company's
and our own.

our own. -What did you verify? A.-I can't remember

Q.—What did you verify? A.—I can't remember now.
Q.—What did you see in the way of reservoirs?
A.—There were none built.
Q.—Any reservoir sites? A.—I can't remember.
Q.—Any reservoir sites? A.—Is an't remember.
Q.—How many gailons of water running over the lam? A.—I don't know. That's for the engineer.
Q.—Were any of the reservoir sites four hundred feet above tide level? A.—The engineers know; I don't remember what they said about that.
Q.—In the reasons which you gave before the Board of Public Improvements you said that you made this trip and gained practical knowledge therefrom. What did you learn? A.—I went over the ground, and I saw millions of gallons of water passing over the dam that we could use down here.
Q.—How many gailons a year going over the little dam in Bronx Park? A.—Millions, I suppose—but I means millions a day.
Q. You say in your reasons given before the

dam in Bronx Park? A.—Millions, I suppose—but I means millions a day.

Q.—You say in your reasons given before the Board that you saw fine natural sites for reservoirs. How many? A.—I don't remember.

Q.—You say in your reasons that the cost of building reservoirs and sluices there would be small. Who told you that? A.—The engineers of the company.

BADLY MIXED ON WATERSHEDS.

Q.—Have you any reason to suppose that these reservoirs would cost less than those in our own system? A.—Well, the Brooklyn engineer so re-ported.

system? A.—Well, the Brooklyn engineer so reported.

Q.—Is that the system on which he reported the same one that you visited? A.—He reported on the Ramapo system.

Q.—Did you visit the Ramapo system last June? A.—The upper part of it, I understand, and they reported on the lower part.

Q.—Did you visit the Ramapo River system? A.—No, I visited a better one.

Q.—Now Mr. Dallon, why are you trying to mix us up? You know that the Brooklyn engineer's report was on the Ramapo River system, and that the Ramapo Water Company's system, which you yourself speak of as a better one, isn't anywhere near that river? A.—I don't know that.

Q.—Did you know that the Brooklyn engineers, when they declared that a cheap supply could be got from the Ramapo system, meant from the Ramapo River? A.—Yes.

Q.—Wel, were you trying to mislead me? A.—No, sir: I made a mistake.

Q.—Why did you report that those dams could

be built cheaply? A.-Well, the engineers of the company so told me, and explained the matter. NO BASIS FOR STATEMENTS.

Mr. Dalton's attention was drawn to the fact that in his report on the Ramapo project he had stated that the reservoirs, etc., would be built by private capital, but when asked for the basis upon which he made this statement he could only answer that it was "generally understood" that private capital was ready to go ahead with the work. He thought that the \$100,000 bond which the company was ready to give for the completion of the work in 1902 was a sufficient protection for the city. He was satisfied that the company was a responsiever told him that the company owned a dollar's worth of land where the watersheds were located. Nor did he know if the company had taken the legal steps to secure the rights to the water supply mentioned in the contract. In fact, it apparent throughout the examination that Mr Dalton was ready to vote \$200,000,000 to a company about which he professed to know absolutely

ONLY WAY TO MAKE MONEY AT IT. Mr. Dalton said he knew of no other responsible companies that had offered to give such a large supply of water. No other company could do

"But," said Mr. Moss, "if another company put out stock enough it could do it, couldn't it?"

"Couldn't I do it myself," asked Mr. Moss. "If I issued \$70,000,000 worth of stock, giving a bond for \$100,000? I might make a pretence of building the works, then I might fall and the city could prosecute my bondsmen.

"Do you not see it now, that it is only by unloading its stocks and bonds that this company, confronted with the physical impossibility of delivering this water within three years, could make

"I don't see." "Did you ever hear of the Great South Sea Bub-

"No, sir." "Do you know how the water was to be brought

to New-York City?" 'In pipes, of course.'

"Were they to be above, below or on the ground it the upper boundary of New-York?" "I'nderground."

"How were they to get the pipes across the "I don't know; the engineers have to do with

all that." "Did it occur to you that the United States Government would have anything to say to that? "I have nothing to say to that; we were giving

them the franchise." "Why, in your own report, you say that this company is seeking no franchise. Now, do you where this company was to cross the river?

"I don't know. I don't think that is in the NO SPECIFICATIONS DRAWN

"Were there specifications?"

"Well, there were maps." "Do you know that any plans and written specifications were submitted?"

"I don't know. All I care is to get the water

"Is it not a fact that one of the great arguments made by you and your colleagues for this plan was that it would produce a head of water of three hundred feet fall? Where was that pressure to

"At the reservoir?" "Oh, I didn t understand."

alcitrant. Do you know?"

no human being or set of human beings could comply with, is it not a warning to you that somehing is crooked? Now, where was this pressure to be? I ask you as the man responsible." "That's for the engineers." "Do you know?" "I have answered."

"No, you haven't. I want to see if you are re-

"If a company is willing to make a contract that

"I do not." "Don't you know whether this three hundred feet

fall is to be at the point of delivery?" "Oh, yes; at the point of delivery." "And then, where would those big steel pipes be?

Three hundred feet high in the air?" "That's a matter for the engineers."

"What would hold them up there?" "Oh, we wouldn't have them up in the air, Mr Moss. The reservoirs are supposed to be up high.

CONTRACT A LOOSE ONE. "I have asked you where this fall was to be, Mr. Moss continued, "because this miserable contract does not say where the pressure is to be If it is to be in Esopus Valley, competent engineers say that the pressure would be lost in the pipes coming down; they all say it is an unheard of proposition, and they would never think of figuring on it. Now, the great cry has been for pressure, and the Fire Department has been for pressure it is plain that we could not have this pressure if the elevation was to be in the Esopus Valley. If this pressure was to be at the point of delivery we might get the pressure; but how were these pipes to be held up? It is inconceivable that the company would go to the tremendous expense of building huge treaties to bring these pipes down. The expense would be so large as to be impossible to compute it. This miserable contract does not specify this point at all, and this fact shows conclusively that the scheme was one tremendous swindle. It is nothing but a stock jobbing swindle.

EASY TO SEE THROUGH.

"You see Mr. Chairman, how easy it is to see through the system by which this swindle was to be put through. It was not expected that this contime limit set in the centract was of no importance, It was considered best, in fact, to have the time It was considered best, in fact, to have the time ilmit set at a short term, in order to have the final issue brought up early."

Mr. Moss repeated that the object of the company really was to unload stocks and bonds upon the general public on the strength of obtaining the contract—a contract which it would be impossible to carry out, considering the engineering difficulties, for \$200,000,000 spread over forty years. It was inconceivable, he said, that any set of men or board of officials with any respect for themselves should ever stand for such a scheme, and he added that it was marvellous, after the Controller's revelations, that a moment's breath was left in the job.

DALTON'S WEAK ARGUMENT.

Mr. Dalton listened calmly to counsel's denunciation, and at its close brought forward the argument that the city was not compelled to take the water unless it wanted to

"And do you suppose." Mr. Moss asked, "that a company with no more guarantee than this will go to the enormous expense necessary to bring the Ramapo water to this city under such terms?" "They say they will," Mr. Dalton ingenuously re-

piled.
"Now, Mr. Dalton," counsel queried, "would you still vote for this contract?"

"If there were no better."
"Would you vote for it as it stands?"
"If there were no."—
"Would you?"
"If we could not get a supply of our own, I would; yes."

DALTON'S TALK WITH CROKER. "Did the Mayor advise you to drop that con-

"No; he never spoke to me about it. He was not "He was in the United States of America. Did

Mr. Guggenheimer say anything to you about it?" "Did Mr. Croker?"

"He wasn't here at the time."

"But since he came back?"
"Well, the night he came back he spoke to me
"Well, the saked me what was all this talk about
he Ramapo water. I explained to him that it was
he best possible plan for the city under the cirumstances."

cumstances."

"And what did he say?"

"He said I ought to do what I thought best for the best interests of the city.

"Would you vote for the Ramapo contract now if you had a vote on it?"

Mr. Dalton hesitated, and finally said that he helieved that it would be h's duty to do so, but if Mr. Moss or any one else would show him any other

The best and most reliable timekeepers made in this country or in any other. The "Riverside" (mediant) movement is jeweled throughout with rubies and sapphires.

Por eals by all lewelers.

WALTHAM WATCHES

and better way of getting water he would gladly

and better way of getting water he would gataly consider it.
"Your contract was to begin in 1902. Mr. Ramapo," began Mr. Moss, and a laugh went round the room as the inquisitor hastened to correct himself and to apologize for his mistake.
"Well, your contract begins in 1902, Mr. Dalton, and ends in 1942. Now the corporate life of the company ends in 1807, five years earlier. Now, how could it carry out its agreement? Did you discover that discrepancy?"
"No. sir."
"Nor Mr. Whalen?"
"Not that I am aware of."

BOND MIGHT PROVE WORTHLESS. "How was this company to make its money?" Mr. Moss asked, and then without waiting for a reply proceeded to answer the question himself. "I'll tell you," he said, pointing his finger toward the witness; "by unloading its stocks and bonds on the people, and letting the city take care of itself or recovering on the \$100,000 bond; and perhaps

or recovering on the \$100,000 bond; and perhaps even in that case the guarantee company who gave the bond would endeavor to defend the action on the ground that the city had been derelict and negligent in its duty and a party to a crime. A recess was taken at this point, and upon reassembling Mr. Moss recalled Commissioner Dalton to the stand. He proceeded to question the witness again as to the attitude the Mayor and Mr. Croker had shown toward the scheme. "I understood you to say before recess," said Mr. Moss, "that you had no communication from the Mayor in regard to this Ramapo matter. Is that right."

hat right?"
"That is right."
"Has he asked for your reasons for favoring the "Has he asked for your sent him those reasons?" contract, or have you sent him those reasons?"
"No, sir; I have not seen him."
"Does the same answer hold good with regard to the Acting Mayor?"

DID SPEAK WITH GUGGENHEIMER.

"Well, I did speak to him about it. I explained the matter, and he said I was the Water Commissioner, and the man responsible."
"You understand that this project is stayed now only by the injunction proceedings?"
"Yes, it is now in the Board of Public Improvements."

"Yes, it is now in the Boston and the Boston and were it not for these injunction proceedings you would bring it up again?"
"Yes, if nothing better presented itself. You must understand, Mr. Moss, that had it come up and been discussed many things that you find fault with to-day would have been corrected and amended."

Only the preamble of this contract it is stated.

amended.

Q.—In the preamble of this contract it is stated that a fall of three hundred feet was to be allowed. Now, you have had time to think during recess, so tell me now what does that mean, a reservoir in the watershed three hundred feet above ground, or the delivery of the water at a height of three hundred feet above the ground?

A.—I understand it to mean that they would give us the pressure they agreed to.

Q.—How? A.—That is for Mr. Birdsall and the other engineers to say. Q.-How? A.-That is for Mr. Birdsall and the other engineers to say.
Q.-But what did you know about it? A.-I relied on Mr. Birdsall. He gets \$7,000 a year for his work, and it's his business to know.
Q.-Is he Water Commissioner? A.-No; I am.
Q.-But it seems to me if Mr. Birdsall is supposed to do all the work and undertake all the responsibilities of the Commissioner there is no need for a Commissioner at all.
Mr. Dalton did not controvert the counsel's opinion.

NO PLANS FOR DISTRIBUTION.

Q.—What is the capacity of the present Croton Aqueduct? A.—I think about 40 millions. Q.—Your report says 380 millions for all aqueducts. How much is being delivered daily? A.—About 285 millions. Q.—Then how did you expect to put another 200 millions a day into that aqueduct? A.—We hadn't come to that yet. It might have gone to Brooklyn.

lyn.

Q-But why did you make plans to bring it to the aqueduct? Was it not intended that it should get into the aqueduct? A.—We had not got to that. All we wanted was to get the water to the people. Q.—How were you going to get it to the people. A.—We relied on the engineers for that. We had three years for arranging all that. We would send it where the engineers say it was most needed.

Q.—Then why did you plan to have the water delivered at the aqueduct? A.—It was the most convenient point.

livered at the adventer. A venient point.

Q.—Suppose you had to take this water to Brook-lyn, how could you do it? Do you not know that it would be a great work to make an aqueduct capable of carrying that 200,000,000 gallons of water to Brooklyn? A.—Yes.

Q.—Could you do it within the three years? A.—Ob yes. Q.—Could you do it.

Oh, yes.
Q.—Wouldn't you have to tunnel the East River?
Q.—Wouldn't you have to tunnel the East River?

A.—I don't know. There might be a br by that time that would carry the pipes. VAST WASTE OF CROTON WATER. Mr. Moss read from Commissioner Dalton's quarterly report of March, 1800, extracts showing that the rainfall had been a hand out, and that 650,000,000 gallons a day had flowed over the Croton dam during the quarter. The report stated that all that was necessary to secure a full supply in the longest drouth that might occur was greater storage capacity. Replying to counsel, Mr. Dalton admitted that two reservoirs were in course of construction. They are to be completed in 1963 and will jointly store sufficient water to supply 200,000,000 gallons a day for 376 days.

Returning to the Ramapo contract Mr. Moss pointed out that it contained no provision, as did other contracts, for measuring the water.

"It would have been put in," the witness urged. "We hadn't got to that yet."

SHIFTING HIS POSITION. gallons a day had flowed over the Croton dam

SHIFTING HIS POSITION.

'How do you know it would have been put in? It had passed the Corporation Counsel. taking an entirely different position this afternoon from the one you took this morning. You said then

that because the Corporation Counsel, Mr. Holahan and Commissioner Keating had passed upon the contract it was all right." Mr. Dalton explained that the Board after going through the contract could refer it back for necessary changes. But that it was unlikely that many changes would have been made in the contract Mr. Moss showed from a report made by Corporation Counsel showed from a report made by Corporation Counsel whalen on the form submitted to him. Mr. Whalen Whalen on the form submitted to him. Mr. Whalen the cause most of its provisions were unfavorable to because one "redrawn" by the Corporation Counsel because of the Water Commissioner deemed it advisable; of the Water Commissioner deemed it advisable; of the Water Commissioner deemed it advisable; the supply not to exceed 20,000,000 gallons daily, the supply not to exceed 20,000,000 gallons daily, and an additional clause relating to the employment of labor.

SUPPLY CHEAPLY INCREASED.

SUPPLY CHEAPLY INCREASED. "Do you know that in the archives of your De-

partment there is a report of Horace Loomis, in 1873, showing how for \$2,225,000 the Housatonic River could be turned into the Croton?" Mr. Moss "For two millions?" asked Mr. Dalton, in sur-

prise. "No, I don't know anything about it, and if I found such a report in my office I would pay no attention to it."
"You wouldn't?"

"You wouldn't?"
"No. I am here to do what is, in my judgment, the best for the city, and I did. The people will wake up one day and find out who is responsible for the scarcity of water."
"Will wake up and find that you are a capable Commissioner?" Mr. Moss suggested,
"Capable Commissioner or not, I am an honest man first and a Democrat afterward," the witness replied, with more animation in his manner than he had displayed hitherto.

NOT HIS FIRST JOB. NOT HIS FIRST JOB.

"Is this the first Ramapo job you ever had a "What do you mean by 'job'? One might speak

of the robbing of a bank as a 'job'."
"Well, that's what I mean. Did you ever before have a hand in a job where you violated the dec-larations of your organization? Is this the only time you have wilfully violated the principles of your party—the declared principles of municipal ownership? rship? have had nothing to do with any other con-

"I have had nothing to do with any other contracts."

Commissioner Dalton was temporarily excused in order to allow Frederick Bowley, President of Queen's Borough, to take the stand. His borough, Mr. Bowley testified, had been cursed by the operations of private water companies. Long Island City had a plant of its own, but it had been neglected and private companies encouraged. Mayor Gleason, he said, at one time sought to have the city obtain its water from the Woodside Company without the consent of the Board of Alderment, of which latter body the witness was then a member. An injunction was obtained and this scheme was defeated, eithough the Mayor at that time, Mr. Gleason, who was the head and front of the Woodside Company, sought to work for the benefit of that company, as a matter of fact, the wilness declared, the city's water plant had been allowed to deteriorate, as a means of benefiting the designs of private water companies.

DALTON CLOSED THE CONTRACT.

DALTON CLOSED THE CONTRACT, The witness said that a contract had been entered by Commissioner Dalton and the Board of Public Improvements with the Citizens' Water Supply Company, of Newtown, to supply water to Supply Company, of Newtown, to supply water to Long Island City. Mr. Bowley said that he owed his election to the office of the President of the Borough of Queens because of the stand he had taken on the water question.

Mr. Moss read extracts from reports made by Engineer Birdsail, of Commissioner Daiton's department, upon the advisability of entering into a contract with the Citizens' Water Supply Company, of Newtown. Counsel also had it entered on the records that other water supply companies sought to enter into competition with the Citizens' Company, of Newtown, but they did not have any opportunity to do so,

opportunity to do so.

The committee adjourned until 19:30 o'clock this morning. INJUNCTION HEARING ADJOURNED.

UNTIL FRIDAY. On the application of Acting Corporation Counsel Blandy, Justice Gildersleeve, in the Supreme Court, yesterday granted an injunction until next Friday in the injunction proceedings begun against the Ramapo water works contract by Charles E.

HEARING OF THE RAMAPO CASE GOES OVER

Delos McCurdy, who appeared for Mr. Keator, strongly opposed the adjournment. He said that the Corporation Counsel had had plenty of time in which to prepare his side of the case, and that there was no good reason why the hearing of the argument should not go on immediately. Mr. Hiandy argued that there was more involved in the argument than the mere question of the law in the

matter. He said that the integrity and honor of the city government had been assailed, and that it was his duty to clear them of certain aspersions. For this reason the work had been such that he had been unable to complete his papers in the case.

Continued from First Page.

the case.

After hearing arguments on both sides as to the
After hearing argument, Justice Gildersleeve finally
proposed adjournment, Justice Gildersleeve finally
allowed the hearing to go over until Friday morning, with the understanding that it would surely,
ing. mr. Keator, the plaintiff in the injunction suit, is a member of the September Kings County Grand Jury. District Attorney Steele says that the presence of Mr. Keator on the Grand Jury was a coincidence, but that he did not believe any question would arise as to his right to said in investigating the Ramapo contract, as no investigation by the Grand Jury was now contemplated.

WHALEN AND RAPID TRANSIT.

John Whalen, the Corporation Counsel, returned from Boston to this city yesterday, and was at his office, but he would not talk to newspaper men about discoveries he had made in his inspection of the Boston subway. He said: "I expect to be called as a witness before the Mazet Committee called as a witness before the Market Commis-to testify about rapid transit and the Ramapo con-tract, and I must be excused from talking about rapid transit before I testify. I probably will send a communication to the Rapid Transit Commis-sioners by Thursday relative to a proper form of contract for building the rapid transit road."

AUSTRALIAN FEDERATION.

SCHEME PROBABLY TO BE TAKEN UP AT

PARLIAMENT'S NEXT SESSION. London, Sept. 12.-The confederation scheme of the Australian colonies, which has been attracting so much attention, provides that addresses to the Queen from three colonies asking for power to form a confederation shall be sufficient for its formation. As three colonies-New South Wales, South Australia and Victoria-have voted addresses on the subject, the Imperial Parliament, upon the resumption of its sessions, will, it is presumed, take the matter up, whether or not the result in the other colonies is favorable to joining in the movement. Queensland, West Australia and Tasmania have not yet settled the question. Queensland's final vote is not yet known, and no address has been passed. Tasmania's vote carries the federation, but its Parliament has not yet voted an address. West Australia has not yet voted. New-Zealand has nothing to do with the confederation question. If Queensland, Tasmania and West Australia eventually decide for it they will be taken in. It is presumed that they will be taken in. It is presumed that t favor it. Their decisions will probably known before the reassembling of the Imperial

JIMINEZ AT SAN DOMINGO.

WARMLY WELCOMED BY POPULACE-PRO-VISIONS SCARCE.

San Domingo, Sept. 12.-Juan Isidro Jiminez. the aspirant to the Presidency of San Domingo, arrived here this morning on board the Dominican warship Presidente. His arrival was the cause of great festivals and expressions of satisfaction. It is not known as yet when the election will take place. At present the country is The most difficult part to be settled is the financial situation of the Government, the paper money being one of the principal causes of the bad condition of affairs. How this will be fixed is difficult to foresee. Business is still much depressed. Importations are limited and the market is bare of many articles, principally provisions.

The manifesto of Senor Jiminez proposes liberal Government, based on strict honesty and quity. He calls for reform of the present tariff of duties, advocates a strict gold basis, and is in favor of the withdrawal of the present circulating national coin and paper money. He also recommends the favoring of immigration, full guarantees to citizens and foreigners, and the improvement of roads, ports and public works in general.

The Provisional President had already an nounced that the Provisional Government would take no constructive action until the arrival of General Jiminez, who is apparently expected to assume immediate direction of affairs.

The importance of the money question is seen from the fact that the paper currency, the only currency in San Domingo, circulates at some points in the ratio of 50 to 1, and as it is understood that Senor Jiminez intends to repudiate a certain part of the issue, it is not unlikely

of Consul General, he is also Charge d'Affaires, as the Dominican Government is not represented by Minister at Washington. He is prominent in his country and was President at one time. Senor Wos said yesterday that he will remain here until his successor is appointed. His successor will be appointed by General Jiminez when the latter is elected as President in November.

REPORT OF LOAN DENIED. Paris, Sept. 12-It is authoritatively denied that the Crédit Lyonnais has offered to lend to Jiminez, the aspirant to the Presidency of San Domingo, the sum of \$2.00,000. The story is said to be en-tirely without foundation.

THE VENEZUELAN BOUNDARY.

CONTINUATION OF MR. TRACT'S ARGUMENT BE-FORE COMMISSION

Paris, Sept. 12.-Benjamin F. Tracy at today's session of the Anglo-Venezuelan Boundary Arbitration Commission devoted the day to a discussion of the Treaty of Münster, alleging that the Dutch rights under that treaty were incorrectly stated by counsel for Great Britain.

A NEW CABINET FORMED.

Caracas, Venezuela, Sept. 12-A new Cabinet has been formed with Senhor Calcano as Foreign Minister. President Andrade has left here to take command of the troops operating against General Castro, the revolutionary leader.

WARNING TO SERVIA'S KING. Vienna, Sept. 12.-The Austro-Hungarian and Russian Governments have sent a warning to King Alexander of Servia not to precipitate a rev-

colution by sentencing to death any of the Radical leaders in connection with the recent conspiracy to assassinate former King Milan. THE PLAGUE AT OPORTO. Oporto, Sept. 12.—There has been one more death from the plague, but the situation is unchanged. Dr. Irving, an American, pronounces the plague to be of a mild form.

CONFERENCE OF AUSTRIAN LEADERS. Vienna, Sept. 12.—Dr. Fuchs, president of the Austrian Chamber, has invited the leaders of the different parties to a conference with the view of terminating the Parliamentary crisis.

BETTER OUTLOOK IN INDIA. Simla, British India, Sept. 12.—There has been a good rainfall over Madras, Bombay and the Dec-can. The situation elsewhere is unchanged.

OPPRESSION OF ARMENIANS. St. Petersburg, Sept. 12.-An Armenian journal

reports that Turkey absolutely refuses to permit the Armenians who emigrated to the Caucasus at the time of the Kurdish atrocities in Armenia to return to their homes. The Turkish Consul at Batoum, it is added, refuses passports even to Armenians having commercial relations with Turkish scaports, and, at the same time, Turkey refuses to permit Armenians living in Turkey to emigrate to Russis.

DISCONTENT WITH SPANISH TAXES. Barcelona, Sept. 12.-The discontent over the new taxes continues. Carlist plots have been discovered in the neighboring villages, and the surround-ing heights have been invested by the Civil Guards,

tion in Hyde Park, London, next Sunday to express sympathy with Dreyfus, and to appeal to France to do him justice. Twenty-one platforms will be erected, and special requests are being made to the various churches and religious so-

cieties to assist in promoting the demonstration. The movement to boycott the Paris Exposition continues. Several additional firms announced this afternoon their intention to suspend preparation of their exhibits until "the Dreyfus blot is wiped out."

ATTACKING DUKE OF ORLEANS.

Paris, Sept. 12 .- The "Journal" says the Duke of Orleans will have cause to regret the part he has taken in the Dreyfus affair, adding that the English royal family declined to attend the marriage of the son of the Duke of Chartres, that the King of the Belgians has requested the Duke of Orleans not to stay in Belgium, and that the King of Italy has forbidden the Duke of Aosta (nephew of the King of Italy and husband of Princess Helena of Orleans, sister of the Duke of Orleans) to receive the Duke of Orleans if he comes to Italy.

DREYFUS BEARS THE STRAIN.

Rennes, Sept. 12.-Mathleu Dreyfus has returned here, and visited his brother this morning in the prison. He found him still bearing up well. The prisoner has received an enormous number of letters of sympathy since Saturday, and he passes the greater part of the day in reading them.

VERDICT DEPLORED BY ALL.

FURTHER OPINIONS FROM LEGAL EX-PERTS ON THE DREYFUS TRIAL.

The Tribune to-day presents further opinions from Attorneys General and Justices on the verdict in the Dreyfus case:

REACHED ON POLITICAL GROUNDS.

Boston, Sept. 12 (Special).-It is impossible to

form a reliable opinion upon the merits of a

criminal case without being present at the trial, hearing the testimony and seeing the witnesses. No mere report, however accurate, enables one to form a correct judgment of the weight of the evidence. Furthermore, those trained in Anglo-Saxon jurisprudence not only do not understand French rules of evidence, but are inclined to criticise the course of French trials because they are not in accordance with our rules of evidence and procedure. So far as I understand the evidence, however, I am inclined to think that an American or an English court or jury would not convict Dreyfus on the evidence which had been submitted, and that the verdict of the judges was reached rather on political than judicial grounds. This is very far from saying that I am satisfied Dreyfus is innocent. There are many things in the case which, in my judgment, look bad for him, although all of them together would probably not be sufficient to authorize a verdict of guilty. It is one thing to convict an innocent man, and a very different thing to convict a guilty man on insufficient evidence. Both proceedings outrage justice, but not equally. Whether this case belongs to the first or the second class, the result is unfortunate. But the rabid rage of many over what they call the conviction of an innocent man is, to my mind, somewhat ill considered. It is based upon unreasoning popular clamor rather than sound judgment. HOSEA M, KNOWLTON, Attorney General of Massachusetts.

CONTRARY TO LEGAL EVIDENCE. Denver, Col., Sept. 12 (Special).-The conviction of Dreyfus is not only not supported by the evidence, but is contrary to all the legal evidence adduced. It is an attempt to sustain the army in a wilful, malicious and flagitious conspiracy against an innocent man. The seeming triumph of the conspirators must hasten their ultimate overthrow and deepen their final deg-CHARLES D. HAYT. Chief Justice of Colorado.

Tallahassee, Fla., Sept. 12 (Special).-The Dreyfus outrage more loudly proclaims the bararousness of France than the traitorousness of Dreyfus, and is revolting to all who live under a system that requires evidence under oath to R. F. TAYLOR. Chief Justice of Florida.

A REVOLTING OUTRAGE.

URGES BOYCOTT OF EXPOSITION. Halifax, N. S., Sept. 12.-J. W. Longley, At-

torney General of Nova Scotia, will issue a letter to-morrow in which he vigorously denounces the second condemnation of Dreyfus, and urges the nations of the world to join in a general boycott of the Paris Exposition. Mr. Longley

The fabric upon which social existence rests is justice. Every poor human being that is called upon to tread this earth for a longer or shorter period is each moment at the mercy of the stronger power of his fellow beings, and his only capacity to enjoy life and avail himself of its opportunities rests upon the conviction that he shall receive justice at the hands of those with whom his destiny is limited. It is not surprising, therefore, that the world should stand aghast at the spectacle of a human being condemned absolutely without evidence, after a public trial, in the face of the whole world, condemned, indeed, in the face of the fact that the evidence pointed almost conclusively to his innocence. At all events, it established beyond question that his former conviction was the result of forgery, falsehood and conspiracy. The public opinion of the world has a right to make itself heard and felt in this and every matter which outrages the sense of justice. It seems to me that the means are at hand to make France instantly and keenly sensible of the moral consequences of this prostitution of justice. A great world's fair is to be held at Paris in the year 1900. All the nations of the world in the year 1900. All the nations of the world have been invited to participate in this great Exposition, and most of the great nations of the world have engaged to be there, Great Britain, the United States and Canada among the number. My proposition is that, in view of this infamous moral turpitude of the French people, sanctioned by the Government and upheld by the mob, the other nations of the world should one by one refuse to participate in this great centennial show. They could very well allege that they were afraid to trust their representatives in a country where an innocent man can be condemned without a shadow of evidence and without any manly protest from the nation at large."

SYMPATHY FROM MUNICIPAL ASSEMBLY. RESOLUTIONS ADOPTED BY THE COUNCIL AND THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The following resolutions were submitted yesterday in the Board of Aldermen and the Municipal Council, and adopted without discussion or comment:

Whereas. Since the last session of the Municipal Assembly intelligent people of the world have been startled by the report of the conviction of Captain Droyfus; and.

Whereas, We feel that his conviction was unjust and not sustained by the reported facts and testimony; now, therefore,

Resolved. That the Municipal Assembly extends to Captain Dreyfus its profound sympathy, and further.

to Captain Dreytus its profound sympathy, and further.

Resolved, That in the interests of justice and hu-manity and republican institutions we express the hope that the great wrong be corrected, to the end that truth and justice shall prevail. DREYFUS MASS MEETING NEXT TUESDAY

AN APPEAL TO CO-OPERATE BEING SENT OUT TO MINISTERS OF THE CITY. A mass meeting of citizens to protest against the Dreyfus verdict is being arranged for Cooper Union next Tuesday night. Assistant District Attorney Maurice B. Blumenthal is arranging it. In addition to this, Mr. Blumenthal yesterday issued an appeal

to the ministers of the city, as follows: At a meeting of the committee organized by citi-

sens of this city for the purpose of affording an opportunity to liberty loving people to demonstrate their disapproval of the conviction of Captain Dreyfus, to the end that a reversal of the judgment and the acquittal of the accused may be effected, the following resolution was adopted:

"Resolved, That the clergymen of the various denominations officiating in the churches of this city and elsewhere throughout this country be respectfully requested that in the Sabbath or other religious services in their respective houses of worship they make appropriate reference to the injustice and viclousness of the verdict rendered by the Dreyfus court martial at Remes, and that on behalf of the committee they invite the members of their respective congregations to co-operate with us in our effort to right the wrong perpetrated against the innocent victim."

Your attention is respectfully invited to the matter, with the hope that you can consistently and will aid the cause in the manner indicated.

MAURICE B. BLUMENTHAL, Chairman.

James P. Faure, Secretary.

SYMPATHY CABLED FROM MAINE.

Northeast Harbor, Me., Sept. 12 (Special) .-When the news of the condemnation of Captain Dreyfus reached Northeast Harbor yesterday following message of sympathy was telegraphed to Mme. Alfred Dreyfu at Rennes by the undersigned summer residents:

Madame: The heart of the whole world is toward you. The trial has made evident the innocence and the noble character of your husband, and the great public, which has followed this struggle with anguish, now renders to him and to his children the honor for which he has struggled till now-for which he is still struggling in France. WINCE BE IS SUIT SUREGING IN FTANCE.

Bishop of Albany.
WINTHROP SARGENT.
ELIZA G. D. GARDINER.
S. K. DOANE.
S. K. DOANE.
MARGUERITE JUND.
MARGARET CONDIT.
THEODORA W. WOOLSELLEN VALUED WAS COMMENTED TO LANGUE SEY.

MARGARET CONDIT.
THEODORA W. WOOLSELLEN VALUED WAS COMMENTED TO LANGUE SEY.

ELLEN VALUED WAS COMMENTED TO LANGUE SEY.

ELLEN VALUED WAS COMMENTED TO LANGUE SEY.

SARAH C. WHEEL-ANDREW L. WRIGHT.

SARAH C. WHEELWRIGHT.
Dr. THEODORE DUNHAM.
W. R. HUNTINGTON rector of Grace Church, NewYork.

WRIGHT.
HELEN ELLIS.
HELEN ELLIS.
AIMEE SARGENT.
ARTHUR H. FRAZIER. B. W. FRAZIER.

CANADIAN COMMISSION'S ATTITUDE Toronto, Ontario, Sept. 12 .- A meeting of the Canadian Commissioners of the Paris Exposition has been called for to-morrow at Ottawa. It is thought that in consequence of the result of the Dreyfus trial, steps may be taken at the meeting to boycott the Exposition.

WANT PHELAN TO KILL ESTERHAZY. Belleville, Kan., Sept. 12.-Citizens of Belleville stand ready to subscribe \$50 toward paying Captain Thomas Phelan's expenses to London to insult Esterhazy publicly, and will double that sub-scription if he kills him in a duel. Phelan is the Kansas City broadswordsman who yesterday mailed a challenge to the Frenchman.

Chicago, S.pt. 12.-The Dreyfus Movement Auxillary Society has been organized here, one hun-

APPLICATIONS FOR SPACE.

At the offices of the United States Commission

to the Paris Exposition, No. 120 Broadway, it wa

HERREWS ORGANIZING IN CHICAGO.

said yesterday: "There has been no evidence at this office that Inere has been no evidence at this office that Not a single exhibitor has called here even to ask for an opinion as to the result of the Dreyfus verdict upon the Paris Exposition. Nor has inquiry been made by mail. The applications for space yesterday were more numerous than on any day for some time."

ACTION BY SAN FRANCISCO CLERGY. San Francisco, Sept. 12.-The following message has been sent to President McKinley by the

Protestant Episcopal clergy of this city: "The clericus of the Protestant Episcopal Church of San Francisco, profoundly moved by the ver-dict in the Dreyfus case, most earnestly request Your Excellency to take such action looking Your Excellency to take such action looking toward a reversal of the sentence as is possible and compatible with the diplomatic relations existing between the two nations."

The Philomath Club, representing all the Hebrew women of San Francisco, sent a cable message of sympathy to Mmc. Dreyfus.



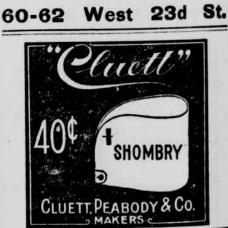
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ing, made by Boys' Tailors, is not only so satisfactory, but so distinctly economical.

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